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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/692,173	10/23/2003	Yen-Fu Chen	AUS920030664US1	8343

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SHIH, HAOSHIAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/692,173	CHEN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Haoshian Shih	2173	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
 Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _27 October 2007_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-15_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-15_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail. Date _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-15 are pending in this application and have been examined in response

to application RCE filed on 10/24/2007.

2.   The previously applied rejection under USC 112 is hereby withdrawn in view of

applicant's amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   **Claims 1, 5-6, 10-11 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Stern et al. (Stern, US 6,807,668 B2) and Apperley et al.

(Apperley, "Breaking the copy/paste cycle: the stretchable selection tool").

5.   As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 1, Stern discloses a method for transferring content

from one computer resource to another computer resource (col.8, lines 31-35; content is

transferred (drag) from source to destination (drop)), comprising the steps of:

        Upon attempt to automatically transfer said information items from said buffer,

intercepting the transfer to a said destination point of one or more information elements

(col.10, lines 36-43; contents are stored in a intermediate storage for further

processing);

performing a compatibility check for each intercepted information element with

the destination computer resource (col.9, lines 35-44; source data are checked to

ensure the destination can accept it) by consulting one or more user-configurable

compatibility rules to classify elements as incompatible or compatible (col.45, lines 6-9,

lines 31-34; "GetFlavorFlags" determines compatibility, "GetFlavorData" determines

data type, user uses the data returned from the functions described above to configure

compatibility rules)

for each incompatible element, performing a compatibility handling action (see

"translation manager", col.9 lines 40-57) as defined by one or more conversion rules;

and

for each compatible element, allowing transfer of the unmodified compatible

element to the destination (col.7, lines 60-64; col.9, lines 36-40).

In the same field of endeavor, Apperley discloses performing by a user in a first user

interface to a first computer resource a designation of a destination point or area in said

first computer resource (sec.3.1, par.1; a destination is identified before the user

identifies the source information to be copied into the destination);

Subsequently, performing by said user in a second user interface to a second

computer resource a selection of two or more information elements in said second

computer resource (sec.3.1, par.3; "multiple paste command");

Subsequent to said step of selection, automatically copying said selected

information elements into a transfer buffer, thereby concatenating two or more

information elements into said buffer, said transfer buffer comprising a clipboard in

memory (sec.2, par.4, "paste buffer"; sec.3.1, par.3; sec.3.3, par. 7; multiple pieces of

data are selected and stored in a system clipboard buffer);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of

Apperley and Stern before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the "paste

then copy" model taught by Apperley to include a resource transferring handler taught

by Stern with the motivation being to improve manipulations of various type of data

between applications (Stern, col.2, lines 57-60).

6.   As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 6, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim 1

above.

7.   As to **INDEPENDENT** claim 11, see rationale addressed in the rejection of claim

1 above.

8.   As to claims 5, 10 and 15, Stern discloses performing a compatibility handling

action comprises performing an action selected from the list of converting a text element

from one format to another format, converting a graphic image element from one format

to another format, converting a video clip element from one format to another format,

converting an audio clip element from one format to another format, converting

animated image element from one format to another format (col.65, lines 4-8; each

compatible format, (col.7, lines 26-30 defines flavors as different data types, it is consist

with the definition of data format) is listed via the translation manager (col.9, lines 49-

54)) isolating an element, isolating an element and transferring an annotation to said

destination, isolating an element and transferring a hyperlinked annotation to said

destination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10.   Claims 2-4, 7-9 and 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Stern, Apperley, Tomm et al. (Tomm, US 6,560,608 B1) and

Tsuji et al. (Tsuji, US 5,586,025).

11.   As to claims 2, 7 and 12, Stern and Apperley does not disclose invoking a rule

management user interface responsive to finding no existing compatibility rule for an

element to be transferred; allowing, via said rule management user interface, a user

action selected from the list of creating a new compatibility rule, deleting a compatibility

rule, and modifying a compatibility rule.

In the same field of processing data, Tomm discloses a system for selecting rules to process data. Tomm further teaches invoking a rule management interface ("rule editor") responsive to finding no existing rule for matching for an element to be transferred (fig.6; "630", "640", "650"); Tomm also teaches allowing, via said rule management user interface, a user action to create a new rule (see col.5, lines 35-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of Stern and Apperley and the teaching of Tomm before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the system for transferring content taught by Stern and Apperley to include an interface for adding new rules taught by Tomm with the motivation being to enhance the usefulness of Stern and Apperley's system since the added new rules "are available for subsequent [compatibility checking] operations" (see Tomm, col.7, lines 61-62).

Tomm does not disclose deleting a compatibility rule, and modifying a compatibility rule.

In the same field of endeavor, Tsuji discloses a rule management user interface (fig.1, "17"), a user action selected from the list of creating a new rule (col.5, lines 65-66, "registration of a new rule"), deleting a rule (col.6, lines11-12 "delete the rule base"), and modifying a rule (col.5, lines 67- col.6, lines 2, "changing a stored rule).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of

Stern, Apperley and Tomm, and the teaching of Tsuji before him at the time the

invention was made, to modify system for transferring content taught by Stern, Apperley

and Tomm to include the rule deletion and modification taught by Tsuji with the

motivation being to provide a customizable user interface for rules manipulation.

12.   As to claims 3, 8 and 13, Stern and Apperley does not disclose invoking a rule

management user interface responsive to finding no existing conversion rule for an

element to be transferred; and allowing, via said rule management user interface, a user

action selected from the list of creating a new conversion rule, deleting a conversion

rule, and modifying a conversion rule.

In the same field of processing data, Tomm discloses a system for selecting rules to

process data. Tomm further teaches invoking a rule management interface ("rule

editor") responsive to finding no existing rule for matching for an element to be

transferred (fig.6; "630", "640", "650"); Tomm also teaches allowing, via said rule

management user interface, a user action to create a new rule (see col.5, lines 35-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of

Stern and Apperley and the teaching of Tomm before him at the time the invention was

made, to modify the system for transferring content taught by Stern to include an

interface for adding new rules taught by Tomm with the motivation being to enhance

the usefulness of Stern's system since the added new rules "are available for

subsequent [compatibility checking] operations" (see Tomm, col.7, lines 61-62).

Tomm does not disclose deleting a compatibility rule, and modifying a conversion rule.

In the same field of endeavor, Tsuji discloses a rule management user interface (fig.1,

"17"), a user action selected from the list of creating a new rule (col.5, lines 65-66,

"registration of a new rule"), deleting a rule (col.6, lines11-12 "delete the rule base"), and

modifying a rule (col.5, lines 67- col.6, lines 2, "changing a stored rule").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of

Stern, Apperley and Tomm, and the teaching of Tsuji before him at the time the

invention was made, to modify system for transferring content taught by Stern, Apperley

and Tomm to include the rule deletion and modification taught by Tsuji   with the

motivation being to provide a customizable user interface for rules manipulation.

13.   As to claims 4, 9 and 14, Stern discloses performing an action selected from the

group of converting a text element from one format to another format, converting a

graphic image element from one format to another format, converting a video clip

element from one format to another format, converting an audio clip element from one

format to another format, converting animated image element from one format to

another format, (col.65, lines 4-8; each compatible format (col.7, lines 26-30 defines

flavors as different data types, it is consist with the definition of data format) is listed via

the translation manager (col.9, lines 49-54)) isolating an element, isolating an element

and transferring an annotation to said destination, isolating an element and transferring

a hyperlinked annotation to said destination.

Response to Arguments

14.   Applicant's arguments filed 10/27/2007 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

15.   Applicant argues that Apperley does not disclose "concatenating two or more

information into said buffer", wherein Apperly discloses of having a history list of items

which have been copied but does not actually "concatenate" those items for the user.

In response to applicant's argument, Apperley discloses having a paste buffer that holds

a history of copied information elements (text selections), wherein the actual copied

information elements are appended in sequence to form a single/elongated information

item of previously copied information elements (sect.2, par.4). Apperley further

discloses a similar method that allows a monitoring of incoming data to a single system

clipboard (sect.3.3, last par.).

16.   Applicant argues that Apperley teaches away from multiple copy commands be

assumed to be a "copy and append" operation to the content of the clipboard.

In response to applicant's argument, Apperley discourages methods similar to "copy

and append" operation because of the concerns regarding copied data compatibility in

view of the target (application where the copied data is to be pasted). However, such

deficiency was solved by Stern's disclosure, wherein Stern teaches of having

compatibility rules to classify elements as incompatible or compatible (col.45, lines 6-9,

lines 31-34; "GetFlavorFlags" determines compatibility, "GetFlavorData" determines

data type, user uses the data returned from the functions described above to configure

compatibility rules) to ensure proper handling of the data.

17.   Applicant argues that skill level in the art not established with respect to the

combination of Stern and Apperley.

In response of applicant's argument, Apperley discloses of a paste then copy schema

(sect.1, par 6), various implementation methods and deficiency of the methods (par.2,

par.3.3); Stern solves the deficiency by addressing the possible data incapability of the

data between applications ("translation manager", col.9 lines 40-57). Using the known

technique of a resource transferring handler to ensure proper handling of data transfer

between applications of Apperley would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill.

18.   Disclosure regarding how two different types of information elements (i.e. text

and graphic) are concatenated may help alleviate current prior art rejection.

Conclusion

19.   This is a RCE of applicant's earlier Application No. 10/692,173. All claims are

drawn to the same invention claimed in the earlier application and could have been

finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had

been entered in the earlier application. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**

even though it is a first action in this case. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is

reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no, however, event will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Haoshian Shih whose telephone number is (571) 270-

1257. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f 0730-1700.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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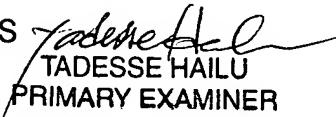
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